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PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

SECOND EDITION
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

FRENCH STRATEGY.

The Plans Developed.

DECISIVE RESULTS NEAR.

MacMahon Fighting His Way

TO MAKE A JUNCTION

With Bazaine's Forces.

PRUSSIAN ARMIES DIVIDED.

Portion Remains at Metz.

REMAINDER GOING TO PARIS.

No Battle on Wednesday.

HEAVY FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

The Siege of Strasburg.

PLACE MUCH DAMAGED.

French Belgian Border Railway Cut.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

NO SPECIFIC NEWS OBTAINABLE—GREAT STRATEGIC MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS—THE PROSPECT FOR FRANCE GOOD.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A. M.—Do not expect specific intelligence from this side for several days. There is a great strategic movement in progress, the importance of which is to be judged of by the reserve of the Generals and authorities here. All letters and communications for the army have been stopped and correspondents are imprisoned wherever found.

There is faith in lying Prussian organs in London or journals courting German patronage in New York. The military prospects of France are clearer and more certain than at any time since the commencement of the campaign.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM PARIS.

NEW YORK, August 26. M. Gaillardet telegraphs from Paris, Aug. 25th, to the *Courier Des Etats Unis*, which I shall be glad to have you to-day about the movements of MacMahon, on whom now repose all the hopes of the country. I may tell you I participate in these hopes, and that I believe that the vanishers of Woerth will soon take brilliant revenge. A great battle is imminent, not because we desire it, but because Bazaine with rapidity is an indispensable condition of success to the enemy. Moltke knows Germany with the exception of reunion, must conquer rapidly or become a victim. A campaign of a fortnight's inaction on their part gives us an opportunity to organize two new armies, and reinforcing those now resisting invasion. Take my word for it, that, unless some signal disaster befalls us, we will not listen to peace as long as a Prussian soldier remains on French soil. M. De La Tour d'Auvergne, and the whole press have unanimously approved of this.

The headquarters of King William are at Bar-le-Duc. One corps of the Prussian army which took part in the battle of Woerth, occupies the department of Aube. The march of the army upon Paris continues, but with some hesitation.

There has been a stormy sitting in the legislative body concerning the report of the committee of Defense. As always happens, there has been a great deal of noise about nothing.

MCMAHON FIGHTING HIS WAY TO JOIN BAZAINE.

SEDAN, (France) August 25.—McMahon is trying to reach Bazaine by way of Mezieres, Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have so closely invested Bazaine that he is fighting going on between Dun, Buzancy and Monnay. According to all probabilities there will be no important action before long, not far from Montmedy.

INFORMATION OF PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS—PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES AND PART OF THE ARMY OF THE MEUSE ARE AT STENAY—STRENUETZ HOLDING THE FRENCH ARMY UNDER BAZAINE—STRATEGY IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF—MARSHAL CANROBERT.

PARIS, August 26.—The *Le Public* says important information was received to-day by the Government concerning the positions, numbers and movements of the enemy. One corps of Prince Frederick Charles and a portion of the King's army is undoubtedly marching on Metz, while Steinmetz holds the French at Bazaine. The enemy may reach Paris in six days, should there be no change in the plan.

The Corps Legislatif went into Committee of the Whole last night, and held a secret session, during which ample explanations were given by the Ministers in regard to the state of the defenses of the Capital. General Trochu did not attend the sitting as Minister of War, but remained in command.

The Deputies of the Left had an interview with Palikao last evening. It is reported to have been perfectly satisfactory to all.

Subscriptions to the new French loan exceed 1,000,000,000 of francs.

The police have made several hundred arrests. Many houses were searched. The arrests were chiefly made in obscure lodging houses and hotels. In all 2,000 persons were arrested.

The *Opinione Nationale* asks why England, whom no one menaces, arms in such feverish haste. The *Opinione* wants to know the object of this activity.

The Garde Mobile will be merged into the regular army.

All vagrants, suspected persons and those who might become dangerous to public safety, have been ordered to leave Paris.

THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE CLAIMED AS A FRENCH SUCCESS—BAZAINE WOUNDED TAKEN CHARGE OF BY THE FRENCH.

MEZIERES, August 26—*via Paris.*—Details coming in here show that the Prussians received a serious check and suffered enormous losses in the battle of the last week. After the last battle the wounded of both armies were brought here. There were over 12,000 Prussians who were treated as well as our own wounded. The battle of the 18th was a real success for our arms. This result was to order it impossible for all King Williams army to join that of the Crown Prince. Only a small portion of the King's troops went from Pont-a-Mousson to Bar-le-Duc to take part in the movement on Paris.

[Special to N. Y. Sun.]

THE RAILWAY ON THE BELGIAN BORDER CUT BY THE PRUSSIANS—AN ATTACK ON METZ IN THE 24TH.

ARLON, August 25—via. Brussels, Aug. 26—The railway from Montmedy to Sedan has been destroyed at Margut, near the Belgian boundary. The Prussians attacked Fort Julian in the afternoon of the 24th. He saw Bazaine's army after the battle of the 18th in a frightful state.

THE ADVANCE OF THE CROWN PRINCE—THE PEOPLE OF PARIS SO INFORMED.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day Chevreu, Minister of the Interior, said the army of the Crown Prince was advancing. Its advance arrested its onward course, but it commenced advancing again to-day. It is the duty of the Government to wait to secure the peace and the people of Paris of the fact. The Committee of Defense had taken all measures to meet the danger, and he felt confident rely on the energy of the Minister of War. They might count upon the valor of the people of Paris. A similar communication was in ade to the Senate.

WILL BE SHOT.

PARIS, August 26.—The Council of Ministers, upon revision, rejected the appeal of Prussia in the case of Hoelz, assigned as death as a spy, and condemned him to be executed immediately.

ANOTHER LONDON LIE.

The English journals having announced the arrival in England of the wife and family of Marshal Canrobert, Madame Canrobert writes to the Paris Journals to-day denying the statement and asserting that she has not been an hour out of Paris.

THE FRENCH IN ACTION.

A letter from Berlin says the French in all their battles retired so fast and so fast that they cause great slaughter before the Prussians are within charging distance. It is admitted that the French fight bravely, but it is asserted the positions they leave would be retained under the same circumstances if occupied by Prussian troops.

The King of Prussia left the battlefield at Rezonville at three o'clock in the afternoon. He has passed through Coros by was attended by Moltke, Treshow, Verdy, Prince Frederick Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg and Count Kalkreuth. Count Bismarck, who was exploring the field of battle in his carriage with Gen. eral Sheridan, was not to be found when ordered for by the King, and he did not come in until after dark.

VIOLATION OF THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

The following are the particulars of the recent violation of the flag of truce: On August 18th a farm house on the field was filled with French wounded. Our surgeons were so busy that there could not immediately attend to them, and Col. Verdy, with a flag of truce, went to the enemy's lines to request the French to send surgeons to the sufferers. As he approached waving the flag he was fired upon, as before reported, and his mission of humanity defeated. A similar case occurred at Marshal, where the besieged fired on a flag which brought a summons to surrender. There are now 20,000 French prisoners of war in Germany.

NAPOLEON WITH M'MAHON'S ARMY—CIVILIANS WARNED—NOTICE TO THE ENEMY'S VESSELS.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Midnight.—The Prince Imperial has been sent to Rethel, a The Emperor remains with the army at Metz.

The Mayor of Rheims received on Wednesday a copy of a proclamation declaring the penalty of death will be visited on all civilians who commit acts of hostility.

The *Moniteur* announces that the time for which German vessels going to or from certain ports were exempted from seizure has expired and that they will be made prisoners wherever found.

THE EXPELLED GERMANS.

PARIS, August 26.—The *Constitutional* states the Germans have been expelled from France. At the beginning of the war they were prevented leaving. Subsequently, however, all restriction was removed, and those who left did so of their own accord. They who pretend they were expelled by force falsify.

THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE.

The *Constitutional* wonders that M. Thiers should refuse to accept a place on the committee of defence. His great patriotism and his connection with the construction of the walls of Paris made it natural to select him among the first for the position. It is said Count Daru will be appointed in his place.

FRENCH TOWN GIVEN UP TO PILLAGE.

The town of St. Avold, having failed on account of extraordinary requisitions for forage and money demanded by the Prussians, was given up to pillage for one hour and the inhabitants terribly treated.

Among the Prussians badly wounded in the battles last week is Baron Von Rhadin, husband of the celebrated prima Donna Pauline Lucca.

FRESH ARMIES FORMING—FAVORABLE NEWS.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A fresh army of 50,000 old French soldiers is forming at Lyons, and 80,000 of a similar class are assembled near Paris.

At a Council of Ministers yesterday favorable news was communicated from both of the French armies.

It is now certain that there was no serious fighting yesterday, as reported in the *Figaro* of last evening.

The Government has received information that the Prussians are no longer at Chalons. The army of the Prince Royal has retrograded. Orders are given to the mounted gens d'armes to resist the raids of the Uhlans.

Le Liberte says that at Toul yesterday the Garde Mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing a greater part of two Prussian regiments.

The environs of Metz have been inundated by order of the French authorities.

The population of Epernay are defending themselves against the Prussians, and are harassing them much.

MANY ARRESTS IN PARIS.

Many arrests were made last night. Over twelve hundred were occasioned by order of General Trochu, and two hundred persons were arrested by Marshal Morny unknowingly.

PRUSSIANS FIFTY MILES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, August 26.—The Prussians are reconnoitering in the vicinity of the Chateau Thierry, about fifty miles from Paris.

The Prefect of Nancy has been dismissed for advising the people to receive the Prussians in a kindly spirit, and to treat them well.

THE LOSSES OF THE GERMAN ARMY CONCEALED —DETAILS FURNISHED NOT CREDITED.

PRAGUE, August 26.—One of the journals publishes a letter from the Crown Prince, dated Aug. 19, from which is extracted the following: "We are persuaded here efforts are making to conceal the losses by the Prussian army lost seriously in the battles of the 16th and 18th. Details furnished here are not credited. It is openly asserted that they were so great that the army is disorganized and not able to advance, which will allow the French time to gather immense strength before the Germans to pay dearly for their first success. Yesterday a demonstration was made before the Parisians, towards evening Mobiles came to know the news. What the Queen informed them in reply was no worse than we already know. The crowd then dispersed slowly, unconvinced and dissatisfied."

INCESSANT BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBURG—GREAT DAMAGE INFLICTED.

MENDELHEIM, (Bavaria) August 26.—Since last Tuesday evening the bombardment of Strasburg by the Prussians has been incessant. The citadel is very badly damaged and the whole city terribly battered. Many cathedrals have exploded in the city, and at the forts fires have also broken out in different places. The bombardment on the 23d, capturing many guns and prisoners. These reports, however, are probably repetitions of previous rumors, and are only telegraphed in the absence of official information.

All strangers who cannot give satisfactory accounts of themselves are required to leave Paris in case of siege.

FROM LONDON.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

BAZAINE SHUT UP IN METZ WITH 50,000 MEN—PRUSSIAN FORCE 250,000—M'MAHON'S FORCE ONLY 100,000.

LONDON, August 26.—The best information about Bazaine's army, which all German official telegrams now prove is shut up in Metz, makes his strength about 60,000. McMahon's army cannot exceed 100,000 really good troops, the remainder being raw levies. The Prussian force left at Metz, or within supporting distance, is computed at 250,000, after deducting 100,000 sent to reinforce the Crown Prince.

I have just returned from a visit to the outposts of the army, which are under the guns of forts St. Quentin and Carriere, and look down on the valley in which Metz lies. A large French camp may be seen between Metz and the high ground by St. Quentin. Yesterday and to-day Prussian pioneers are throwing up earth works for defense against sallies from Metz. But I believe the whole plateau is within easy range of great guns in Fort and that bombardment would follow an attempt to establish the Prussian army in that position.

The same correspondent writes, on the 19th, that Prince Frederick Charles got between a part of Bazaine's army and Metz. Two other correspondents have been in Bazaine's column was pierced, but there is nothing to show positively whether they succeeded in getting back to Metz or away from it. All this testimony points to the possible junction of a portion of Bazaine's forces by Vauziers with McMahon.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs from Frankfort on Friday: The Strasburg besiegers are making rapid progress. The citadel is in ruins and the arsenal on fire. One battery has been silenced. The German trenches are close to the walls. The German losses are trifling.

All the regiments before Metz have been filled up from ordinary reserves.

M'MAHON MOVING TO JOIN CANROBERT, NOT BAZAINE.

The *Tribune* special correspondent at Paris writes on Thursday morning: The Ministers say privately that it was Canrobert who, with one or possibly two divisions, got away after the battle of the 18th, and with whom Mc-Mahon hopes to effect a junction.

THE WITHHOLDING OF NEWS—GEN. TROCHU NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH.

In the secret session of the Corps Legislatif to-day, the Ministers were notified by Koratry and other deputies that the practice of withholding news would not be tolerated, and the deputies determined that Gen. Trochu's plans should not be interfered with by Count Palikao or by the Emperor.

THE MARRIED MEN'S CALL.

The married men under forty-five, who have served, and are now ordered into the army, number about 200,000, and the municipal Garde Mobile will furnish an equal number.

WHY GEN. DE FAILLY WAS REMOVED.

Gen. Failly's removal was ordered because he four times disobeyed M'Mahon's orders to reinforce him before Woerth, saying he had the Emperor's orders to the contrary.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR AT METZ—TWO DAYS FOLLOWING THE LAST GREAT BATTLE—THE BLIE JUNCTION OF A PORTION OF BAZAINE'S ARMY WITH M'MAHON.

LONDON, August 26.—A New York *Tribune* correspondent, writing from headquarters of King William, at Gravelotte, on the 20th, says: The French columns were seen by the Prussians widely flanking the Prussian right on the road to Thionville. It is supposed they have been endeavoring to escape, but are nevertheless cut off from Metz. Many bodies have been engaged in the movement. Yesterday the army slightly changed front, and marched to Nancy. The garrison of Toul defends the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment thus far has put but fifteen guns *hors de combat*. The besiegers, on the contrary, sustained serious losses.

The people on the outskirts of Stenay believe Vinoy and Ducrots Moderes are defending themselves against the raids of the Prussians and inflict considerable damage on the enemy.

War news is communicated from the Minister of the Interior under the greatest reserve. Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, has vainly demanded the displacement of Pietre, Prefect of Police.

During the discussion in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Jules Favre informed the Deputies that his opinion the recent French misfortunes were due to the leaders. After denouncing them, he wanted to know whether it was for the dynasty or the nation we are fighting?

The Minister of the Interior accounted for the delays in receiving telegrams by saying the generals intercepted them. They belong to the bakeries of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities to investigate whether they had a supply of flour to last thirty days according to average daily sales.

It is said the committee of the Corps Legislatif, charged with the consideration of militatif, charged with the consideration of militia reforms, have proposed to enroll all men between twenty and thirty-five years.

In the Corps Legislatif Montagnards proposed the total abolition of the Garde Mobile, and the distribution of the men into the regular army. He claimed the measure was urgent and would give the regular army at least 100 new regiments. At length the proposition was sent to the military committee. It will no doubt be adopted.

The French Government has taken measures to cause Belgium to arrest the transportation of munitions of war or wounded soldiers across their territory.

A letter to the *Coloyne* says: "A cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia, which has been so tried by war. Our magnificent cathedral at Marienthal no longer exists. The Prussians burned it, after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it."

The last company of French troops embarked at Civita Vechia on Sunday, 21st. The Jesuits still urge the Pope to withdraw from Rome and establish himself at Malta.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Hundreds of soldiers under arrest in different parts of France have been pardoned and immediately join their regiments.

The *Journal Officiel* says: Though it is not proper to expose the plans of the Government, we may announce that the march of the Prussians on Paris will be retarded by every possible means.

Letters from Rheims, and one received via Belgium from the French camp, report that Bazaine gained a great battle on the 23d, capturing many guns and prisoners. These reports, however, are probably repetitions of previous rumors, and are only telegraphed in the absence of official information.

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[Special to the New York Herald.]

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LONDON, August 26.—A dispatch from Berlin states that Gen. Falkenstein is reported moving a great part of his army to relieve King William and join the Crown Prince.

The North German Government has offered Mr. Washburne, through Mr. Bancroft, further supplies for the support of indigent Germans expelled from Paris.

Among the killed by the unmasking of a battery of mitrailleurs at Mars le Tour were Counts Westorp and Wesdalan, Baron Eliss, Counts Waldan and Perman, Prince Reuss and other noblemen of high rank.

Advices from Paris report that eight departments are in the possession of the Prussians, viz: the Lower and Upper Rhine, Moselle Meuterne, Neuse, Vosges, Faroe and Naute Marne. They contain 3,361,000 inhabitants. Great suffering prevails in consequence of Prussian requisition.

Sixty thousand dollars have been received from the French residents of the United States for the wounded and large sums from Constantinople.

Provincial Journals say the Prussians in-

crease the anger and hatred of peasants by desecrating Catholic churches.

Several rich prizes have been taken by the fleets in the channel and Baltic.

The last news from Strasburg is that six persons have been killed, sixteen houses burned and the Cathedral slightly damaged. The people take refuge in their cellars. The fire from the town killed large numbers of the besiegers. As many spies still lurk in the city, the commandant has ordered the soldiers to shoot any persons seen on the roofs.

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.

An Envoy from Madrid has arrived in Florence to open negotiations for offering the Spanish throne to Prince Thomas, of Genoa, son of the Duchess of Genoa, and brother-in-law of the Prince Royal of Italy.

The Papal government no longer opposes the plan. The Marquis Rapello, step-father of the Prince, favors its resumption. The Prince is sixteen years old.

A correspondent says: "I have now the key of the recent Wurtemburg invasion to England. The Court and people of Wurtemberg are both dissatisfied with the course of the Prussian Government. The contingent of Wurtemberg troops widely distributed, and on the road to Thionville. It is supposed they have been endeavoring to escape, but are nevertheless cut off from Metz. Many bodies have been engaged in the movement. Yesterday the army slightly changed front, and marched to Nancy. The garrison of Toul defends the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment thus far has put but fifteen guns *hors de combat*. The besiegers, on the contrary, sustained serious losses.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116@116¼.

No one should willingly miss the primary elections to-day. It is important that each voter should take enough interest in politics to give half an hour towards endeavoring to secure good men in public positions.

THE Kansas Pacific Railway has been completed from Kansas city to Denver, a distance of 639 miles, and on the 1st proximo the line will be regularly opened for business and travel. This road forms the southern link of the Pacific Railroad and through its connection at Cheyenne becomes a portion of the trans-continental route now completed from the Wisconsin river to the Pacific ocean.

THE hand of Providence appears to be set directly in opposition to Napoleon and his Generals. Their ill success in the present war has been singular and uniform since the first gun was fired, and the triumph of the Prussians from the very beginning has been as remarkable as anything in history. The appearances at this writing are that Bazaine and McMahon are unable to offer battle or prevent the march of invasion into Paris. The people of the latter city have lost heart, and realize that their own safety and that of Paris depends on their own exertions. In the present aspect of affairs it requires no prop etic vision to see that Paris must fall into the enemy's hands, and that shortly. There are no indications of a great battle to take place soon.

THAT was a sermon contained in a few words, the explanation given a St. Louis register by a notorious cyprian as a cause for her fearful degradation, and for leading a life of shame. She lived a prostitute because she "wanted to dress well." There can be no doubt but the unhealthy desire on the part of the weaker sex to make a good appearance and to dress as well as more opulent neighbors, has a fearful tendency on society. The vanity of wearing rich clothes without the money to afford it, compels many pure hearted maidens to depart from the path of virtue, to lead lives of shame and sorrow. Our own mothers and daughters who revel in gorgeous arrays and go into ecstacies over the latest fashions, little think of the terrible example they are setting poor weak things whose desires are as strong for dress but whose exchequer prevents its attainment in an honest manner.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

This afternoon between the hours of four and seven o'clock the Republicans of the county will meet at the respective districts where it is customary to hold elections for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the nominating convention which will assemble at the Court House next Tuesday morning. We feel that it is unnecessary to again press upon our Republican friends the great importance of attending these meetings and having a voice in framing the coming conventions. It is desirable that none other than good and true citizens, men who have made no pledges but who will vote for the nomination of men of merit in those keeping the people can safely trust the offices for which they may be put forward, shall be elected as delegates to the conventions.

The adoption or rejection of the Crawford county system of making nominations will be submitted to the Republican voters. It is simply a question whether in the future nominations shall be made on the convention plan, as is now in vogue, or by the direct vote of the people themselves at the Primary meetings. The two systems have been so thoroughly discussed and are so well understood that it is unnecessary here to urge any argument in favor or against either in order to secure an intelligent vote on the question. However, a full vote should be brought out in order to arrive at a fair expression of the public sentiment on a matter of so much political importance.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The terms of the following Senators in Congress expire March 4, 1871: Henry B. Anthony, Rhode Island; Lot M. Morrill, Maine; Aaron H. Cragin, New Hampshire; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; A. G. Cattell, New Jersey; Willard Saulsbury, Delaware; John W. Johnson, Virginia; Waitman T. Willey, West Virginia; Joseph C. Abbott, North Carolina; Thomas J. Robertson, South Carolina; Willard Warner, Alabama; Hiram R. Revels, Mississippi; John S. Harris, Louisiana; Morgan C. Hamilton, Texas; Alexander M'Donald, Arkansas; Joseph S. Fowler, Tennessee; Thomas C. McCreery, Kentucky; Richard Yates, Illinois; Jacob M. Howard, Michigan; James B. Howell, Iowa; Daniel S. Norton, Minnesota; Edward G. Ross, Kansas; George H. Williams, Oregon, and John M. Thayer Nebraska.

An exchange speculates as follows: Of this number, Senators Cragin and Anthony have been re-elected; Mr. M'Creery, of Kentucky, will be succeeded by Governor J. W. Stevenson of that State; Daniel S. Norton (lately deceased) by William Windom, appointed by the Governor; and Joseph S. Fowler, by Judge Cooper, of Tennessee. It is supposed that Morrill of Maine, Wilson of Massachusetts, Willey of West Virginia, Robertson of South Carolina, Warner of Alabama, M'Donald of Arkansas, Yates of Illinois, Howard of Michigan, Ross of Kansas, and Thayer of Nebraska, will pretty surely be succeeded by Republicans, which will give the latter a gain of one, as Ross has generally acted with the opposition since his vote against Johnson's impeachment. Revels will be succeeded by Gov. Alcorn, Harlan by Judge Wright, and Hamilton of Texas by himself. We lose nothing by having a Democrat to follow Fowler, who has taken the same course, only more so; and we gain one in Norton's place, lately deceased, who, elected as a moderate Republican, joined the Democrats shortly after he took his seat. But we lose one in the defeat of the Republicans of North Carolina, which secures a Democrat in place of Abbott. We do not give up Williams in Oregon, and if our friends in Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware are wide awake we ought to carry three, which would be a Republican gain of two. Louisiana is classed among the doubtful States.

So we have lost one in Abbott, of North Carolina, have gained one in Minnesota by exchanging Windom for Norton, have substituted a Conservative (anti-impeacher) in Tennessee, for Fowler, at least the gain of an open foe is at worst enemy.

KRUPP'S STEEL.

The sinews of modern war is money, the bone is steel. Prussia seems to be well supplied with both in an extraordinary degree, and steel has become a household word throughout the world. Herr Krupp's great steel works are situated at Essen, Prussia. His establishment covers about four hundred and fifty acres of ground and employs ten thousand persons. While Herr Krupp has the advantage of the best coal and purest ore, it is believed that the reputation of his steel rests upon the completeness of his manufactory. With laborers and mechanics who have passed the regulation time in the Prussian army, overseers trained in the German technical schools, and a staff of experienced analytical chemists, his superior advantages are obvious.

It is in the casting of such enormous ingots of forty tons of steel (the largest yet produced) from the crucibles of small capacity, that the complete organization of Krupp's establishment becomes especially apparent. At a given signal one gang of workmen remove the crucibles from the furnaces, while another seizes them with tongs and pours their contents into narrow canvis of wrought iron, lined with fire-clay, which converge into the opening by which the mould is filled. This is the critical stage of the process, the difficulty being to deposit in the mould a continuous stream of melted steel of about the same degree of heat, so as to cool uniformly and to solidify into a perfectly homogeneous mass. When one of these large ingots (nine feet high, forty-four inches in diameter, and weighing twenty-one tons) was broken across at the London Exposition, it did not show the slightest flaw, even when examined with a lens; and another, weighing fifteen tons, although broken at eight different places, showed a like perfect structure.

To manipulate these monster masses of steel, a steam hammer weighing fifty tons, and with a cylinder nearly six feet in diameter, is used. The anvil face weighs one hundred and eighty-five tons. The quantity of steel manufactured by Herr Krupp in 1866 was 61,000 tons, of which two-fifths was in ordnance. An inventory of these works was lately published by the owner himself. They have 195 steam engines, 412 furnaces, 49 steam hammers, 110 smiths' forges, 318 lathes, 111 planing machines, etc. At the Paris Exposition (1867) Krupp exhibited a huge gun for coast service. It was all cast steel, weighed fifty tons, and could propel a ball of 1,080 pounds.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

These last weeks of August are among the most important in the year to parents, because vacations are drawing to a close and schools must be chosen for the children. The awful responsibility which every guardian of a child accepts must now be partially transferred to a teacher, who must necessarily exert more or less influence on the budding mind and character. Too often teachers do not appreciate the extent of their power or of their responsibility; too often parents do not reflect upon the immense importance of making a proper selection. We have known fathers to send their sons or daughters to schools because the child of some neighbor said he liked the teachers. We have known men who took to school teaching, not from any love or fitness for it, but because they failed in every thing else. We have in our own cities here, known a man who could not conjugate a French verb or read a sentence in Cornelius Nepas, who nevertheless set up as teacher of French and Latin, and had many pupils for years, receiving their money, stealing their precious time, and with a wise and knowing air, and an interlinear or a key, deceiving generations of boys. Parents who asked his pupils what sort of a school theirs was, often received glowing and enthusiastic answers, for they had good times there, and so the school was kept up. But the old boys are the ones to ask; boys who have grown to be men and can look back and answer with reflection and judgment, and if none such can be found, or even if they can, every parent should make as thorough an investigation as is possible, himself. It is not, as so many seem to believe, a mere question in which the intellect of the child is concerned, although even such a question might well be regarded as one of paramount importance. But a higher and holier thing is here involved; nay, the highest, holiest, most awful of all, the morals and the souls of the future men and women of our country. It is a fearful thing to contemplate the ruin and desolation a bad teacher can accomplish, and it is an awful responsibility which falls upon those who must select teachers for the young. We have known a case where for almost a score of years a man, a fiend incarnate, used his unusual powers of fascination to draw around him the choicest pupils of a large school, for the sole purpose of depraving them by ministering to his diabolical lusts, and for years this thing went on undetected, because his victims, when they grew older, were too thoroughly destroyed by his malign influence to care to expose him, or too completely ashamed to wish to involve themselves in such publicity as would necessarily follow such an exposure. Such extreme cases are rare, but every now and again we hear of one, often enough to fill every man with dread, and to impress upon each parent the fact that eternal vigilance may be the price of the future happiness of his child.

Then, on the contrary, there are instances where the teacher's influence has been the foundation of much future worth and greatness, where the idle and depraved children have been brought to think, to study and to reflect. There are many obscure Doctor Arnolds in the world who will never find such biographers as Tom Brown, but who, nevertheless, know the importance of their work and do their best. Patient investigation will often be rewarded by the discovery of such an one, and no conscientious father or mother can begrudge the time that such an investigation and discovery may consume.

PARTY REFORM.

Imperfection attaches itself to everything that is human. No man is absolutely pure and perfect. Consequently no organization or society which may be formed by him can be entirely free from errors. Abuses will creep into parties reared on the very best platform of principles which can be framed. We think there is no one so silly as to believe that his party can commit no wrong. There is not a religious body in this or in any other land in which there are not impurities, and there are few church members, however consistent and upright their demeanor may be, that will have the hardihood to assert that their reformation is complete.

But the question is, how are the abuses to be corrected and the parties to be reformed? We have before shown that all reformations must be effected in and by the organizations themselves. There are some bodies of men, it is held, that cannot be reformed, and must be destroyed. The number of such hopeless cases is not great. But the destruction of an organization is not its reformation. What is the object then of those, who, under pretext of effecting a reformation in the Republican ranks, have organized a new party? There can be but one object, and that is destruction. No sensible man can be persuaded that there is any other intention. When a member or a number of members withdraw from an ecclesiastical organization it is not with the remotest idea of reforming it. Their intention is either to set up a new organization for themselves, or to seek connection with some one already in existence. That those who have separated themselves from the Republican party here and elsewhere, are animated by similar motives is patent to every eye, however much they may attempt to conceal their real design. How is it possible to reform that in which they can exert no influence, and over which they can exercise no control? Their withdrawal was not caused by any political heresies which they had discovered in the Republican platform. This is not even alleged. If they had discovered any thing in the fundamental principles of the party which they conscientiously believed was antagonistic to local or national prosperity, their secession would have had some reasonable excuse to sustain it. As the matter stands, however, it has none, and the only possible reason they can have for their withdrawal and attempt to create division, and produce disintegration is to rule or ruin, neither of which they will be able to do.

The New York *Times* has never been charged with being ultra in its devotion to party. It has not advocated corruption in its columns. It has got completely cured, however, of *Wigwamism*, and looks with no favor upon those designing and ill advised men who in different places are seeking to create feuds and divisions in the Republican party. Speaking of the "so-called reform party" in South Carolina, it says:

"It affects friendliness to the national results of the Republican policy, but assails Republican rule in South Carolina. It makes no declaration against the party, as a whole, but attacks the character and acts of its representatives in the States. It proposes to reform the party, but in reality aims at its destruction. The dishonesty of these professions is apparent. The first effect, therefore, will be to render the regular Republican organization more compact than ever. Republicans will feel that the maintenance of its unity and power is more important than aught that is involved in a demand for minor reforms."

The same paper goes on to speak of the work of disorganization that is being attempted in different places, and as it spoke a few weeks since in condemnatory terms of the course of some Republicans in this county, they are no doubt referred to by the *Times* in the following extract:

Energetic, cordial, honest action within the party—not carping criticism and hostile action outside of it; this is the process which may be advantageously applied elsewhere than in South Carolina. There is room for it in Georgia, where hostility to Gov. Blodgett assumes fantastic forms—in Virginia, where a host of good men prefer conservatism, with a dubious relationship to Democracy, to a practical alliance with Republicans—and even in New York, where the indifference of our best citizens has enabled small and worthless creatures to acquire an influence which only ministers to their personal aggrandizement.

Our contemporary has no more faith than we have in those who clamor for reform and set up an independent organization to accomplish it, "the opposition whatever it may be called is in effect anti Republican."

It affords us the highest satisfaction that we are sustained in the position we have taken in these columns by wise and sensible Republicans throughout the county. We make no war upon any individual or establishment. Our only object is to secure the integrity of the Republican party, without which it is very problematical whether we would now have an undivided country. It is to the Republican party that the nation must look for whatever reforms are needed for years to come. Upon this point we quote a few extracts from a letter of Ex Governor Orr, of South Carolina, which was published in the Charleston *Courier* on the 17th inst. He says —

I shall vote for Scott and Ransier, Republican nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

I cannot vote for the nominees of the Union Reform party because, in my judgment, the purpose which they propose to accomplish is entirely impracticable, and the nomination made by their convention will not only accomplish no good results, but the consequences of the nominations and canvass must be pernicious.

The avowed purpose of the convention was to effect reforms in the administration of the State Government. In some of its departments retrenchment and reform are doubtless greatly needed—some of its offices are filled by incompetent and corrupt men, who should be driven from the places they occupy. More economy in the appropriation and disbursement of public money should be practiced. How are these objects to be attained? The only reforms in the State Government that can be successfully accomplished, at least for many years to come, must be by and through the Republican party and its organizations.

When you attempt to reform a party by destroying it—which is the present mode of reform adopted—the first law of nature, self preservation, appeals to each member of that party to resist the new movement and avert its destruction.

If I have shown that reform cannot be accomplished through the Reform party, it devolves on me to show how not only reform is to be accomplished, but how a larger infusion of the intelligence and virtue of the white race can exercise its just and legimate influence in the councils of the State. It must be done through the organization of the Republican party. The wise and experienced in good faith must go into the Republican party, acquire a fair and legitimate influence, aid in selecting the most competent and deserving men for official position in the Republican ranks, and when confidence has been attained by good faith and sincerity, then the highest intelligence and virtue will be invoked by the Republican conventions for service in the offices of trust and responsibility.

This is sound reasoning. Let the Republicans of this city and county carefully weigh the words of counsel here spoken, and all opposition to their organization and ticket will prove utterly impotent.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Brief reports of the discussion on Polygamy, between Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate, and Orson Pratt, at Salt Lake City, have been reported. A visiting minister from Michigan, who heard Dr. Newman's sermon at Salt Lake City, furnished an account of the leading features of this remarkable discourse. The following synopsis will give the reader an idea of the arguments presented: I. *The design of marriage is threefold.* 1. Society. 2. Procreation. 3. Prevention. II. *The Obligations.* 1. The exclusion of third parties. 2. Reciprocity. III. *The Elements.* 1. Predominance of intellect. 2. Choice. 3. Human and divine sanctions. 4 Affection. 5. Procreation. IV. *The Rights.* 1. To man, authority. 2. To woman, protection. V. *The Defences.* 1. Innocence. IV. *The Sanctions.* Law given to Adam. Law proclaimed at Sinai. Law reaffirmed by Jesus. Marriage protected in all civilized lands. VII. *Affinities.* Man desires woman. Woman desires man. An affinity equal in authority to the law of gravitation. VIII. *The Equality of the Sexes.* To this the Mormons bring two objections—that the marriage of Adam and Eve is no pattern; otherwise, all succeeding husbands must be made of clay, and all wives of a rib; and all pairs put in a garden and be clothed in skins or go naked. That animals are created in pairs, and should by consequence go in pairs. To which the Doctor replied that he had no objection to the animals coming up to him, but he did not wish to go down to the animals; and that if bulls were polygamous, it was no reason that man should be. For these reasons, he argued that scriptural marriage is the union of two persons. Polygamy is destructive of marriage. 1. From its influence on companionship. A man must divide himself into two, or four, or five, or twenty-five parts. How much higher, he asked, can he go here? 2. It is a violation of physiological law. Just so many women as one man has, just so many men must do without women. 3. It is a rival institution which came in after man's fall. 4. Polygamy strikes down the essentials of marriage—such as its affinities, its defences, its sanctions, its rights, obligations and design. He said polygamy is adultery. Whoredom is lewdness. Fornication is the intercourse of married persons with any other than the person to whom they are married. The word adultery in the commandment is translated from a generic term, including all the kinds of crime down to the looking on a woman to lust after her. With this exposition of adultery, the Mormons claim that the patriarchs were adulterous. To which it is replied that all the patriarchs put away polygamy before their death, as Abraham, Jacob and David. The doctor contended that there is no passage of Scripture that supports polygamy. Moses opens the law with monogamy. Malachi closes it with the same. Christ re-enacts it and Paul repeats it. The high priest was to take but one wife, the king was not to multiply wives, and a bishop was to be the husband of one wife. The teachings of the history of polygamy are against the institution. The doctor declared that polygamy was no preventive of prostitution, and presented a long array of facts to sustain the position.

The Presbyterian Committee of Missions for Freedmen, office in Pittsburgh, have issued a circular calling upon the churches and friends of that denomination to contribute liberally to pay the demands against them, and enable them to carry forward the good work.

Dr. Nehemiah Adams, a Congregational minister of Boston, preached in the Episcopal Church at Hong Kong, China, by special request, for Archdeacon Gray, of the Church of England.

According to the *Universalist*, its denomination do not believe in the divinity of Christ. It says there were some believers at the start, of whom Murray was one. It desires "the Unitarians to know that the Universalist denomination is thoroughly Unitarian, and was, indeed, when the undeveloped Unitarianism of New England was without form in the old Puritan churches."

The Norwegian Synod of Wisconsin, after a lively discussion, excluded Rev. Mr. Simonson, for defending Masonry and being a member of that order.

In Oregon, Illinois, there being no resident Catholic priest, though there is a church of that faith, Rev. G. W. Crofts, a Portland minister, officiated by request on the occasion of the death of a child of a Catholic parent in the Catholic church, and pronounced a benediction at the grave.

The next annual meeting of the National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, will be held in Philadelphia, commencing Saturday, October 15, and closing the following Tuesday night. Dr. J. F. W. White, a local minister and member of the Pittsburgh Bar, was appointed at the last meeting, to preach the annual sermon at the comiag convention. It is expected the attendance will be large. The annual meeting in this city in October, 1868, and in Cincinnati, October, 1869, the first ever held west of the Allegheny mountains, were both a decided success.

The St. Louis Valley Baptist Association, of Michigan, denounce tobacco using, as a filthy, demoralizing, physically debilitating practice, and calls upon the ministers and laymen to abandon the habit.

It is believed the Catholics are having success in their efforts to educate and Romanize the colored people of the South. It is claimed they have already two hundred thousand children in their schools, and they are multiplying these institutions very rapidly.

Twenty-nine young men, from six theological seminaries, are engaged in missionary labors in Maine this summer

FOREIGN.

A STATUE of Sir James Outram is to be placed on the Thames Embankment, North.

A CALCUTTA telegram states that fears are entertained that the floods in Eastern Bengal have destroyed the food crops.

A MUSEUM of Art and Science is in course of erection at Barnard Castle, Durham, at the cost of Mr. and Mrs. Bowes.

THE London and Northwestern Railway Company's dividend for the half year will be at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

A CALCUTTA telegram says that the native press continues to manifest much discontent against the government in consequence of the new taxation.

THE roofs of the nave aisles of St. David's Cathedral are to be renewed. Further restorations, as originally proposed, have been postponed.

THE African troops in the French service are said to comprise 7,500 Zouaves, 4,600 Turcos, 9,000 Chasseurs d'Afrique and some Spahis, in all about 90,000.

MR. ROBERT LANDELLS, whose sketches of the Crimean, Danish, and Austro-Prussian wars are familiar to the readers of the London *Illustrated News*, now represents that journal at the Prussian headquarters.

THE London *News* says whatever may be the result of the present struggle, it must be allowed that the rulers and the system, not the manhood and patriotism, of France broke down on the "rough edge of battle."

THERE is a talk at Dresden of building a large theatre in the Neustadt; hitherto the drama has had its chief—we may say only—home in the well-known Hof Theater, which was burnt down some time ago, and is rebuilding.

THE Duc d'Aumale has sent fifty thousand francs to the French military fund, accompanied by an affecting letter, in which he says that he gives the money in memory of his wife, who would have been the first to aid wounded Frenchmen, and to relieve the distress of their families.

KING GEORGE OF HANOVER, who continues to ignore the sovereignty of the King of Prussia, has just appointed Count Breda, a Frenchman by birth, as his envoy to the French court; meanwhile the rest even of aristocracy Hanover, has given its adhesion to Prussia against the hereditary enemy.

A GOOD many young Englishmen are "on the war path" in Prussia, and among them Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., and Cuberon Herbert, M. P. Sir Charles is the author of the readable but inaccurate and superficial "Great Britain." Mr. Herbert, who is an erratic aristocratic radical, was during the Schleswig Holstein war, an enthusiastic camp follower of the Danes, and earned the order of the Dannebrog by his gallantry in rescuing their wounded. The Prussian officers express themselves as charmed to have the company of English gentlemen, but altogether decline any responsibility for their safety. Mr. Herbert has himself served in the Lancers, and altogether has had a varied and extraordinary career.

A VERITABLE descendant of St. Martha came into a neighbor's house in Buffalo, a few days since, downcast, wearying with many cares, and cumbered with much serving. "So much to do! cleaning, working, cooking, washing, sewing, and everything else! No rest! never was, never will be, for me!" "Oh! yes," said the good woman she addressed, "there will be a rest one day for us all—a long rest." "Not for me! not for me!" was the reply. "Whenever I *do* die, there will be certain to be a resurrection *the very next day!* It would just be my luck!"

THE bell ringing mystery at the house of Major Lewis, at Meriden, Connecticut, has at length been satisfactorily explained. Similar experiences were noted at the same time in different parts of the State. The phenomena is accounted for from the fact that the atmosphere was so strongly charged with electricity that it set all the bells ringing within an area of fifty miles.

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This Institution occupies spacious apartments on the second floor of Morgan's Buildings, cor er of Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy and cheerful, and are finished and furnished in good style. The institution has been organized over ten years, and during this time has enrolled over 2,000 pupils. Its rolls for the year just closed exhibit an attendance of over 500 students.

The plan of the school embraces three separate departments, for the accommodation of three different classes of pupils. First, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT for the education and training of Teachers of both sexes; Second, a COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT for the education of pupils who wish to obtain a good common English education, or qualify themselves for the business pursuits of life; and, Third, a COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT for the education of young ladies who wish to take an advanced course.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE, FOR

10 months	$35	5 months	$20
9 months	50	4 months	25
8 months	45	3 months	20
7 months	40	2 months	15
6 months	35	1 month	7

The next term opens the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and a deduction from the foregoing prices will be made in favor of all pupils buying yearly scholarships at or before that time.

Pupils buying scholarships for any shorter term can afterwards have them exchanged for yearly ones, by paying, before the expiration of such scholarships, the difference between the prices thereof and $35, thus securing to themselves the advantages of the yearly rates, in every payments. For further particulars, address the Principal,

PROF. R. CURRY, A. M.,

au20:e82:d&T PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Western University,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FACULTY:

GEORGE WOODS, LL.D., President, And Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
JOSEPH F. GRIGGS, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
BENJAMIN C. JILLSON, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy.
MILTON B. GOFF, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. EDWARD P. CRANE, A. M., Professor of Latin and Rhetoric.
PAUL F. ROHRBACHER, Professor of German Language and General History.
SAMUEL P. LANGLEY, Director of Observatory and Professor of Astronomy and Physics.
MAJ. W. J. L. NICODEMUS, U. S. Army, Professor of Military Science, and Civil and Chanical Engineering.

Adjunct Professor of Latin. (This Chair will be filled by a most accomplished Latin Scholar.)

WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Professor of Equity, Jurisprudence Constitutional Law and the Practice of the U. S. Courts.
HILL BURGWIN, Professor of Real Estate, Practice and Pleading.
W. T. HAINES, Professor of Criminal Law and Commercial Law.
ALPHONSE M. DANSE, Instructor in French Language.
I. N. FORNER, Principal of Commercial Department.
LEVI LUDDEN, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department.

TERMS—Collegiate and Scientific Departments, $25 00 per term; Preparatory, $18.00; French, Extra, $6.00; no extra charge for German to Collegiate and Scientific Students. Law Department, $75 per annum; Matriculation Fee, $10.

The Law Department will commence the first Monday in October. The next term of the Collegiate, Scientific and Preparatory Departments, will commence September 1.

For further particulars or Catalogues inquire at University, corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

au14:b79

NEWELL INSTITUTE,

(Nos. 255 and 257 Penn St., Pittsburgh.)

Will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 5th. Terms—$40 per session of FIVE MONTHS.

Ladies' School.

Teachers—Misses Watkins, Liggett, Sackett, French—Prof. Danse. Music—Prof. Delfau. Drawing—Miss M. Lamson.

A full course of study pursued.

Boys' School.

Teachers—Messrs. Macrum, Burchfield, Sloane, Brubaker.

Classes in German daily and in Elocution daily. No extra charges.

Regular examination of classes (written) by the Principal. Results reported.

Business and College Entrance Diplomas to be issued—to those deserving them ONLY.

Office hours from 9 to 10 daily.

The past record of the Institute affords a pledge of intelligent, vigorous, faithful work, every care being taken to insure thoroughness and progress.

au25-s3d J. R. NEWELL, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and MISSES,

No. 10 1-2 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street, PITTSBURGH.

This School is provided with first-class accommodations and combines superior advantages for thorough instruction. Location central, surroundings pleasant.

NUMBER OF PUPILS LIMITED.

Twenty-fifth Semi-annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th.

For Circulars or admission apply to the Principal,

Mrs. E. A. SMITH,

au23-e3t-sMW 36 Lincoln Ave., Allegheny City.

PITTSBURGH

School of Design.

The Fall Term of the Pittsburgh School of Design will open on

On Monday, Sept. 5th.

School Rooms corner 6th Avenue and Wood Street. HUGH NEWELL,

au16:2d Principal.

MRS. P. DANSE'S

French and German School.

The second year of this very successful School is to begin on the TWELFTH OF SEPTEMBER. Circulars can be had at the Bookstores. For particulars apply to

Mrs. P. DANSE.

au18 No. 4 EIGHTH STREET.

STEUBENVILLE, O.,

Female Seminary.

Delightfully situated on the banks of the Ohio. With over forty years experience this well-known School offers unusual advantages for a thorough education both in the solid and ornamental branches. The cost is only about $5 a week. A deduction of one-fourth for the daughters of ministers. The next school year of 40 weeks begins Sept. 7th, 1870. Send for Catalogue to Rev. CHAS. C. BEATTY, D.D., LL.D., Supt., or Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal. au22:e3t

EPISCOPAL

Classical Academy,

293 LIBERTY STREET,

(Keystone Bank Building)

Fall Term Begins Monday, September 5th.

Principal.....REV. F. I. BELLAH, A. M.
Teacher of Languages, MR. FRANCIS SCHMIDT.

The Principal may be seen at the School Rooms each day of the week preceding the day of opening, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

au22:e3t

REV. S. M. GLENN'S

Day School for Young Ladies,

No. 29 NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh,

Will re-open on MONDAY, September 5th. Location central and retired. Pleasant and commodious rooms. Teachers in every department selected with the greatest care. Thorough instruction in the Elementary and higher English and Classical Studies. Excellent advantages for Music, Painting and French. Number of pupils limited. For particulars call at the rooms, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. au17-b9f

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE, Fifth avenue, (Twenty-second ward,) Pittsburgh. Boarding and Day School. Fully chartered and organized for the higher education of young Ladies in all departments of Literature, Science and the Arts.

Will open September 22. For circulars, address REV. MAS. BACON, D. D

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ Orders EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.
MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 26.

Affairs in Wall street are very dull. Money easy at 6@6 on call. For time loans, however, 7 per cent. and a commission demanded. Prime discounts are quoted at 7@9, but anything below prime is closely scrutinized and only passes at a high rate of interest. Sterling quiet and firm at 9¼@9. Gold dull and steady; opened at 18¾, touched 17¾@18, and closed at 18¾@18½. Carrying rates 1 per cent. to flat. Clearances $71,000,000; the exports to-morrow are expected to exceed $500,000.

Governments opened very strong, but closed weak and very dull; coupons, 81¾@82; 6s, 1862, 108; 6s, 1881, 108¾@108¾; 65s, 1864, 107¾@108; 6s, 1865, 108¼@108¾; 6s, 1865, new, 108¼@108¾; 6s, 1867, 108¾@109; 10-40s 108¾@109.

Currencies, 113@114½; State bonds dull; Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 74¾; new Tennessees, 66; Virginias, 65; old North Carolinas, 37½; new North Carolinas, 30.

Stocks steady but very dull.

Canton, 60½; Cumberland, 30; Western Union, 83¾; Quicksilver, 43; Mariposa, 18; preferred, 34; Adams Express, 65¾; Wells Fargo, 92; American, 40¾; United States, 41; Pacific Mail, 57¾; New York Central, 96; Scrip, 89¾; Erie, 22¾; preferred, 45; Harlem, 131½; preferred, 138; Reading, 96½; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 91¾; Illinois Central, 134; Pittsburgh, 104½; Northwestern, 86¾; do preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 101½; St. Paul, 80¾; do preferred, 76¾; Wabash, 50¾; do preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 94½; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 111½; do preferred, 115½; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; Toledo, 104¾; C. C. & I., 78; C. C. & I. L., 81; Burlington, 125.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $70,222,374; currency, $10,270,004.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	18¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	14¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10
U. S. 5-20 1862	12¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10
U. S. 5-20 1864	11	Pacific 6s	97¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	11¾	C. P. R. R.	92½
U. S. 10-40	8¾	Cv. Pacifics	11¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 26, 1870.

As will have been noticed by our dispatches during the past two days, the breadstuffs market has again stiffened up and wheat has advanced right sharply in Chicago. Several causes are assigned for this, but none of them amount to much. There are rumors of a bull movement in New York, also that Prussian and French buyers were looking about with the evident intent of making purchases. Gold is up a fraction, and wheat is firmer and higher in the eastern markets. The war news for some days past has been more favorable to a prolongation of the struggle, and the impression is beginning to gain strength that the French are not going to give up so easily as was generally predicted.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¼. Pearls, 9¾; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Prime cooking apples are in demand with sales at $2@2.50 per bbl. Choice apples abundant and dull with sales at $2@3 per bbl. The arrivals have been falling off for some days past.

BROOM CORN—Continue dull though unchanged at 10@12 cts.

BEANS—Dull: $1.50@2 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in steady demand with regular sales at 22@30. Common and medium butter continues dull at 15@20.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing demand is light but the market is firmer. Standard brands may be quoted firm, at 21 cts—29 cts in small lots.

CHEESE—In fair demand and we can receive 13@14 cts for Western. Eastern reserve, 15@16 for Ohio Factory; and 14@15 for Ohio Goshen

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.25, and Calcined Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at 90@95. Per bbl, $3@3.25.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 5@6; Peaches at 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—Firmer with continued light arrivals, and fresh may be fairly quoted at 19@20.

FEATHERS—Sales of mixed geese at 50@55 per bushel. Peaches $2@2.25. Grapes, 1@1½.

FEATHERS—No. 1 geese feathers 55@60; No. 2, 35@40. Demand light.

FLOUR—Is steady but quiet and unchanged—arrivals light, though the supply is fully up to the demand. We continue to quote nominally at $6.50@7 for fair to good, and $7.25 for choice. Rye flour dull; $5.75@6.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet and unchanged; red is still quoted at $1.30@1.35, and white at $1.30@1.35. The mills are reported as being well supplied, and there is no margin to ship coal. Corn is quiet and unchanged; dealers quoted at 48@48, buying, and 45@46 selling—sale 1 car prime white, to arrive, at 46—small sales of mixed. Corn continues exceedingly dull and prices are drooping; we now quote at 42@45, in first hands—sales 300 bushels, on wharf, at 43. Rye is dull as ever, and in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 90@95. Barley—sales 1 car good spring at $1.10, and 1 car choice at $1.15.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is reported dull, extremely so, but an early improvement may reasonably be expected, particularly in sugars, as there is nearly always an increased demand at this season of the year. Coffee is dull and weak at 19@22 for fair to choice Rio. New Orleans Molasses, 65@72 for common, and 85@90 for prime. Sugars, 9½@12 for common, 10¾ for fair, 11¾ for "A" Coffee, 12¾ for "B" 13¾ for Ex C; syrups continue dull, and it is not likely that there will be any improvement in the demand until the weather becomes cooler.

HAY—Was rather dull in Allegheny to-day and compared with Tuesday prices rule lower, or sales were made at $17@18.

HIDES—Sales at 7@8½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbls and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 is quoted at $1.30@1.32. No. 2 at 90@95.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens abundant and dull at 50 cts per pair by the coop. Ducks 75@85 cts per pair.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at $15@25 per 100, according to size and condition.

MILL FEED—The demand is more active and the market is firmer. Bran, 80@90. Shorts $1@1.10. Middlings, $1.80@1.85; sale 1 car at $1.85.

POTATOES—Dull at 70@75 per bushel. Sweet Potatoes $3 for Baltimore, and 55@60 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Plain Shoulders 14¾; Short Ribbed Sides, 17@17¾; Clear, do 18¾. Sugar Cured Hams, 20@23. Breakfast Bacon, 20. Lard, 17@17¾ in tcs; 18 in kegs and 19 in buckets. Mess Pork $29.50.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3¾.

TALLOW—Rendered 8@9.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $4.75@5. Nothing doing in Clover. Flaxseed still quoted at $2.15@2.20.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 26, 1870.

The metal market continues very quiet and devoid of anything especially new or important. As has been the case for sometime past, the offerings are light, and there is no accumulation of stock in yard, but the demand is light, as most of the mills have stock enough to run them for a couple of months—bought during the excitement in July. In regard to prices there is no change one way or the other.

ANTHRACITE.

20 tons No. 3 Neutral	$22.50 4 mos
20 " No. 1 Foundry	26.50 4 mos
20 " No. 1 "	30.00 4 mos
60 " No. 1 "	31.00 4 mos
60 " No. 1 "	31.75 4 mos
60 " Gray Forge	30.00 6 mos
60 " Close Gray	30.00 4 mos
60 " No. 1 Foundry	30.00 cash
60 " No. 2 Neutral	29.00 cash
60 " Mottled	31.00 4 mos
60 " Mottled	29.50 4 mos
60 " White	33.00 4 mos
60 " No. 2 Neutral	

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

60 tons White		$29.00 4 mos
60 " Gray Forge brand	Favorite	31.50 4 mos
60 " Gray Forge		30.00 cash
70 " Medium Gray Forge		30.50 4 mos
60 " Mottled and White		30.00 6 mos
60 " Lake Superior ore	and Native Forge	31.00 cash

Illinois $1.38; No. 2 do $1.34; No. 1 red Wabash, fresh receipts, $1.25@$1.27; No. 2 do $1.22.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Wheat in slight demand; new Indiana red $1.40@1.42; western white $1.70. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Petroleum firmer; crude 19@19½c and refined 25½@26c. Whisky dull at 86c for western iron bound.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—Cotton—receipts, 115 bales; exports, 147 bales; week's receipts, 640 bales; stock, 4,151 bales. Corn $@85c. Oats 50c. Hay $20.50. Bran $18@19. Pork $31.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 26.—Flour dull and 25c lower; sales of choice at $7. Wheat dull and lower; extra $1.48@1.47. Oats dull and heavy at 42@44c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 26.—11 cars ore, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car same, 1 car oil, Byers McCoy & Co; 1 same, Lewis O & P; 2 same Hussey W & Co; 7 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 58 bbls g apples, Campbell & R; 5 casks tob, S H Baird; 20 cases tob, Watt Lang & Co; 6 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 150 boxes of starch, Arbuckles & Co; 638 bbls flour, Park Bro & Co; 100 bbls lime, J B Canfield; 100 same, Johnston & Co; 5 bbls apples, W C Armstrong; 21 same, Volgt M & Co; 10 bxs cheese, Atwell & L; 10 do do, T C Jenkins Bro; 30 same, S Euart & Co; 6 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 25 bxs cheese, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 sks barley, 6 sks wheat, Woodworth & D; 13 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 3 tubs cheese, J Daub; 20 sks c meal, Kell & R; 2 sks c meal J W Lee, 5 sks wool, Lee & M; 2 bbls eggs, H Ress Jr; 6 bbls apples, M W Rankin & Bro; 10 same, P Duff & Son; 50 bbls oil, Johnston & P; 4 cars oil, Smith; 1½ bbls eggs, John Smith & Son; 25 sks wheat, McIlvaine & A; 10 tubs butter, J J Pettit; 1½ bxs tob, Weyman Bro; 1 bbl eggs, W H Graff.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 26.—1 car stone, Shoenberger & Co; 28 bbls apples, Campbell & R; 40 do do, W H Graff & Co; 5 same, Bruggerman & O'B; 2 tubs butter, 3 bdls covers, H Ress & Co; 1 car lime, McCullough & Co; 50 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 5 bbls Japan, B L Fahnestock & Co; 1 car lime, C Pemberton; 100 bbls flour, 20 boxes cheese, Watt L & Co; 200 bbls flour, Schoonmaker & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins Bro; 15 same, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 bxs cheese, N J Brandeur; 5 bbls apples, J H Lee; 1 bx to order, Bidwell & Co; 150 bbls shovels, Myers & A; 25 bbls of flour, Haworth & D; 1 car fire brick, Miller H & P; 1 car 1 stone, Graff H & Co; 50 bbls apples, J A Graff; 180 bdls s boards, R Matchett & Co; 5 bbls s iron, J Jones; 2 do apples, Hussey, Wells & Co; 200 bbls flour, Schoonmaker & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins Bro; 15 same, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 bxs cheese, N J Brandeur; 5 bbls apples, J H Lee; 1 bx to order, Bidwell & Co; 150 bd

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

B. Bucher Swope, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, will address a Republican meeting at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, this evening.

Wanted.—By the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, an Agent for Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. Apply at the branch office, No. 78 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 3

A new lot of fancy goods just received at the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, among them are Segretaings, Writing Desks and Fine Albums, all new goods and new styles.

Capitalists seeking investments should send their address to Chas. S. Phillips, opposite the Postoffice and have the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register sent to them every month free.

Crowded Out.—An interesting sketch of the attempted capture by the Geneva Lake steamboat "Exotor" is crowded out this morning by a press of war news. It will appear on Monday.

Something new and useful.—Those Beauties at the D part ment Store, where you can get any thing you want in fancy goods, jewelry, albums, vases, umbrellas, canes and one hundred other useful articles.

We direct the attention to those who wish to purchase a small and comfortable house, to attend the sale, No. 91 Franklin street, Allegheny, this day, at two o'clock. See advertisement on fourth page. A. LEGGATE.

Michael Meyer complained to Alderman Koenig, yesterday, that John Reiling had stolen from his counter a pair of boots. The man was hauling up in a room at the house where the parties boarded. The accused was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing.

Sicoco. Editors—After repeated solicitations from a number of my f low citizens to whose judgment I feel constrained to defer, I hereby submit my name to the Republican Convention for nomination for the office of County Commissioner. JOHN A. SCOTT.

Held for Trial.—Peter Walker was charged with having set fire on the 20th of July to Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, and after a hearing was held by Justice Ammon for trial at court. He very naturally entered bail for his appearance, but required as he was committed to jail in default of bail.

Wanted.—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Album," containing 500 pages, and 1,000 engravings, with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or near and dear friends. Apply at the office of the publisher, 84 Fifth avenue, or address, Amos Stevens, 119 Wood street.

Promoted.—Officer J. J. Campbell, one of the very best of Capt. Denniston's men, has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant, on the night force, in the place of Lieutenant Hoyt, resigned. Mr. Campbell has proved his fitness for his duties and no better appointment could have been made.

Pocket Book Stolen.—We regret to learn that our genial friend Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, was so unfortunate as to lose his pocket book, containing over fifty dollars in valuable papers a few days since. The justice is more annoyed about the loss of the papers than he is about the money, and will pay a liberal reward for them if returned to him.

For Prothonotary.—The card of Mr. William Glenn, of the Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh, appears in to-days issue. Mr. Glenn is known to be a gentleman worthy of the position, a consistent Republican and well qualified to fill the office. If selected by the convention as one of the nominees, we have no doubt his nomination would be accepted by the people.

Fifth Ward Meeting.—In accordance with the wishes of the people, the Fifth Ward of Pittsburgh, in whose election board there are no Republican representatives, the County Executive Committee have recommended the following persons as proper and suitable to hold the primary election of this afternoon: Messrs. Andrew Sims, Wm. Reed and M. F. Egan.

Tempting.—The delicacies served up at the dining rooms of Messrs. Wm. Shaw and H. P. Youngson, at Smithfield and Diamond streets, are tempting to the appetite. Mr. Youngson's establishment is open all night, and meals are served for ladies and gentlemen promptly and in first class style. Tea, coffee, chocolate, ice cream, cakes and excellent ice cream are also supplied.

Messrs. Bier & Co., at the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery, 363 Liberty street, have on hand a splendid assortment of decorated vases for parlor ornamentation. These articles are rapidly exquisitely beautiful and should find a place in every refined home. They are as fine as those imported and are sold at the much lower price. Housekeepers in fitting up should make a note of this fact.

Fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco at Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth street. Megraw has also a choice assortment of meerschaums, all grades, and fancy varieties. All the best cigars may be found at 45 Ninth street—Megraw makes a speciality of cigars and prides himself in having a brand which for choice and variety is not excelled in the city. No. 45 Ninth street is the place.

The Girard House, Allegheny, is convenient of access and is one of the most comfortable and home-like hotels in the cities. Travelers stopping in town on business or pleasure as boarders will find all the accommodations they desire at this place. It is situated corner Federal and Robinson streets, within a few minutes' walk of either postoffice,—a consideration which should not be overlooked. The Girard House is just the place to stop at.

The Loss.—It will be remembered that about a month ago a portion of the Ewalt Bridge, now in course of erection over the Allegheny river, was thrown into the river and badly injured. The men have since recovered. The company have also figured up their loss and find it to be $15,000. The accident of Saturday night also carried away some of the scaffolding, involving a loss of $500 22, or nearly $6,000 in one month.

Notwithstanding the amount of real estate offered for sale, it is difficult for a person desiring to purchase property to find just what is in his mind in fixed upon, and an advertisement here and there in the newspapers does not answer the purpose by giving the information desired. See Croft & Phillips' Real Estate Register fills the bill completely. Get it and you will find little trouble in suiting yourself in a home or an investment in real estate. It is given away gratis or sent free to any address. Opposite Postoffice.

To be Rebuilt.—The Messrs. Kennedy have decided to rebuild the Pearl Mill, destroyed by fire on Monday night. Estimates are now being prepared, and it is thought the cost will be about $40,000. It is thought, will cover the expense of erecting a building exactly after the plan of the one destroyed, but with improvements added. The gentlemen will have the sympathies and assistance of the business community in their commendable efforts to continue an industry which is too valuable to themselves and the city to be destroyed.

We announced the other day that the repairs now progressing on the Suspension Bridge would probably be completed by the first of September. We are informed by one of the stockholders. We are gratified to be able to state on the authority of Mr. D. M. Kirkpatrick, superintendent selected by the Company to superintend the work, that it will be so far finished to-day that the Passenger cars will be permitted to resume their regular trips this afternoon. Other vehicles will be excluded for a day or two, when the bridge will again be open to all. Such energy as this is noteworthy.

Gas Inspection.

Mr. R. E. Smith, Gas Inspector, reports the tests made of the gas of the Allegheny Gas Company resulted as follows: Illuminating power equal to thirteen and two-tenths candles. Pressure was 1.00 inch. Quantity of ammonia and sulphur. The law requires the gas to be equal to fifteen candles in illuminating power and free from all impurities. The Gas Company promise to rectify the existing difficulties at once.

Serious Accident.

Edward Timmons, a boy about twelve years of age, employed at S. Rinehart's Tobacco Factory, was seriously injured yesterday morning. He was on the hoisting rope between the first and second floors and loosing his hold fell through the hatch to the cellar, a distance of seventeen feet. His right shoulder was dislocated and he received severe internal injuries. He was carried to the residence of his parents at the Point, by the boys who worked in the shop with him, and medical attendance summoned.

Success.

When a man settles down to business with the determination to succeed he generally does so, because to give it attention and thus to become acquainted thoroughly with what he has to do and learns how to do it. Among those in our city who have illustrated this principle is Mr. William Holtzheimer of the Continental Fifth avenue, below the Postoffice. Always on the alert, never lagging in the rear, always up to the times, Mr. Holtzheimer has been successful in building up one of the best restaurants in the city and in catering to large patronage which proves him how well his efforts are appreciated by a discriminating public. The success of the Continental is a well merited tribute to the skill and energy of its proprietor. If you want anything in the culinary line call in at the Continental and satisfy your desires.

Personals.

Mayor Love, of Steubenville, Ohio, was in the city yesterday on a brief business visit. He is looking well and is as genial and jolly as ever.

Messrs. J. D. Oxley and Robert Dilworth, Clerks of Allegheny Councils, whose acquaintance below the city on a tour East has noticed a few days since, returned yesterday.

R. W. S. Parthemore, of Highspire, has been appointed D. D. S. C. of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics for the thirty-fourth district of Pennsylvania, recently formed.

We are pleased to welcome home again **Mr. William Semple** and his amiable lady, who have been visiting their friends across the waters for about two months past. They received quite day in health and spirits, and express themselves as having highly enjoyed the trip. With their many friends we extend them a hearty welcome to their safe return. We are glad to learn that the vacation was beneficial and recuperative to Mr. Semple, and that he comes home with renewed vigor, prepared to engage with his wonted energy in the prosecution of his extensive business. He has the most cordial wishes of his friends and acquaintances for his continued success.

Capt. W. B. Martin and lady, of Allegheny, also returned with Mr. and Mrs. Semple, the parties having met in Scotland. Mr. Martin was absent about two months, and both he and his companion derived great pleasure and benefit from the trip.

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS.

Where to Send Them—The Pittsburgh Female College—Unexcelled in the Land—Convenient of Access—Spacious and Elegant Buildings—Thorough Curriculum of Studies—Largest Faculty in the State—A Model School.

It is a fact which needs no argument that woman, to fulfill her mission in this age, must be educated. Every intelligent parent, with daughters growing up around him feels this truth, and as they pass from the circle of home education to that of the college, it becomes a matter of great importance to what institution and into whose hands they shall be given for the completion of their mental training. And thus comes the grave duty of selecting from among the many educational institutions, which are the pride of the land, one in which the pupil may receive that culture which will enable her to perform well all the duties of life. In such a case it is not enough that the school have a high standing, but also that it possess locality, its accommodations for the physical comfort of the pupils, the home-like attractions of the building, the course of studies, and above all, the character and ability of the faculty are among the subjects which demand the most earnest consideration. The selection of the school to which to intrust the tender parental duty of the most difficult character, and one which is attended with the most anxious solicitude. We feel, therefore, this morning, it is but doing a kindness to those who are discussing this subject to call attention to an institution we can heartily recommend to confidence, one of large and successful of the age, one that possesses all the requirements demanded by the most careful parent, and one that has no superior, the Pittsburgh Female College.

In referring to an institution so widely and favorably known, it is not necessary to detail elaborately its many advantages; that would require more time and space at present than we are prepared to command. But there are a few peculiarities of this College which rank it above others, and a note of which cannot but be interesting to the public. The buildings of the College for their daughters.

Prominent among these, and one which first attracts attention, is the

LOCATION

of the college buildings—a consideration which cannot be over-estimated. It would naturally be supposed that the pupils of a college in the heart of a city would be so troubled with the noise and bustle as to make the situation anything but desirable. In this case such a supposition would be a vast mistake. Here it is surrounded by everything that makes city life attractive, and yet all is quiet. Within ten minutes walk the termini of every railway entering the city can be reached, and a dozen squares away is the postoffice; churches of all denominations are within sight; a minute's walk brings one to reach either of three lines of street railways running in different directions, and leading out to the most beautiful suburban districts of the city (minutes' walking, or riding in the cars, and the Park, the fashionable promenade, is reached), banks, the public library, the Mayor's office, from which in case of sickness a message may be sent or received at any moment, day or night.

Less than two squares is the magnificent new Library Hall, the head quarters for literary entertainments, Concerts, Lectures, &c., &c., located between the two bridges, the great thoroughfares for communication with Allegheny City, surrounded by churches and fine private residences; fronting on a street deeply shaded with trees of finest foliage and presenting in summer the rural appearance of the